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The Passing Show.

Amongst its latest building trades news, an English paper recorded the fact that there had been an £80,000 suffragette fine.

Thirty thousand people applied for tickets for admission to Larkin's London meeting.

A "Times" correspondent, writing on the terrible Volturro disaster, said: "I learn that all the first-class passengers are saved." They have a knack of generally being saved.

"It is a scandalous thing that 9 per cent. of the agricultural labourers are paid below the workhouse level," Lloyd George. Yes; and when the landlords are bought out the scandal will probably still remain.

The Indians of Natal, South Africa, are on strike. They recently set fire to the cane plantations and did a good deal of damage. They are tired of being "cheap" labourers.

Many British landlords are supporting Mr. Lloyd George's land campaign. At one of his recent meetings, Lord George, Sir Harry Verney, Lord Asquith, St. Ledgers, Lord Lucas, Lord Sayer, and Sefton, Mr. Kay Shuttleworth and Baron de Forest and other landowners, occupied seats on the platform. They expect Mr. George to buy them out before the revolution comes to bundle them out.

Thou and I, my friend, can in the most flunkey world, make, each of us, one non-flunkey, one hero, if we like. Carlyle. Unattached comrades: please note.

New South Wales Minister for Lands, Mr. Treffe, in a recent election address, spoke of "the high and humane ideals of the Labour Party." He didn't say anything about the party's prosecutions, fines, and garnisheings.

The Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Gore, says he is filled with shame at the attitude of the church in regard to the condition of the workers. "Why," he asked, "was it left to Larkin, the Dublin strike leader, to call attention to the misery in Dublin, when a church was there which claimed to support the poor?" The attitude of the church is governed by profit-hunters who have shares in various exploiting concerns. That is why.

"My view of immigration is that it is an investment, and not dead money in any sense of the term."—Joseph Cook. Yes, the State invests vast sums in immigration and land-sharks and exploiting employers draw the dividends.

Sir George Askwith, Chief Industrial Commissioner of Britain, in a report on the Dublin strike, says: "No community could exist if resort to the 'sympathetic' strike became the general policy of trades-unionism." No community based on the profit-system could withstand the general application of the sympathetic strike. The profit system begets strikes and the world will never know peace until that system is abolished. While the present system lasts strikes will become more frequent and will grow in magnitude. Capitalist governments will be powerless to prevent strikes so long as economic forces oppose them.

In spite of all protests the persecution of conscript boys still goes on. One of the worst cases was that of a lad in Victoria who works in a hairdressing saloon. He works all day on Saturday, and being unable to attend drill on that day, was arrested by the military authorities and sentenced to 26 days' imprisonment. When the matter was mentioned in the House of Representatives a Minister replied that "what-ever had been done was in accordance with the Act and regulations adopted by the last Government." The "last Government" was, of course, Fisher's so-called Labor Government, whose term of office is now proving a curse to the youth of Australia.



He Dreads the coming of this Message.

We are hearing a great deal about Ulster's opposition to Home Rule for Ireland. Ulster is Orange and religious and animosity runs high. There is a reason for this. The exploiters of Ulster have divided the workers along religious lines and we know how much this religious strife has increased the power of those who have been constantly opposed to Labor. There has never been a trade dispute, never a strike, never an attempt to unite the workers in a trade union, never an attempt to improve the condition of the working class of Belfast, without those interested in the existing order of things, seeking to stir up animosity between Catholics and Orangemen. The Ulster capitalists stir up religious hatred for profit.

The seriousness of industrial unrest is receiving recognition, and it seems that the riddle which successive empires failed to solve will have to be faced. That working man and poor man should be synonymous, that this world's increased output should flow to non-producers instead of to producers, that the bulk of every nation should be disinherited before their birth, and that the production of wealth by labor should be a privilege denied to many are social phenomena no longer accepted by the intelligent as normal. That the many should want because there are too many capable hands ready to supply all wants is no longer regarded as an evil that cannot be remedied.

In the Wade-Holman fight, both gentlemen, who are well acquainted with each other, have been telling how unworthy each other is to be the premier. The electors are getting first-hand information that should be valuable to them if they will use it. Each leader is sure that the other is unfit to be premier the only conclusion is that neither is.

The old Lib-Lab parties of New South Wales are spending money like water to get votes. This, by the way, is a healthy sign. It shows that the voters know that the old parties are corrupt and useless, and therefore, have to be coaxed and bribed to go to the polling booths. If the voters marched enthusiastically to the polls to vote for Liberal or Labor candidates it would be serious cause for doubting their sanity. The very fact that they show contempt for the old catch-cries indicates that they are

ripe for the new revolutionary doctrine of the Socialists.

It is becoming fashionable in some quarters to attack the Ministers of the Gospel. They are being referred to as "takers" and "deceivers of the people." But the minister is a slave to his employers, just like the slave in the factory. The minister is hired to preach certain doctrines and to please the people who hire him. If he preaches what he knows to be true of everyday affairs, he loses his job and is black-listed. He is compelled therefore to preach the kind of ideas those who hire him want him to preach. Instead of being condemned the minister should often be pitied.

Capitalism taught the worker to read and write so that he might become a more intelligent and efficient profit-maker. Formerly only the few were educated. Now the many enjoy the benefits of education. They can think for themselves and no longer have to hire educated persons to think for them—and be betrayed. The education of the masses is proving disastrous to Capitalism, for it is one of the greatest causes that conduce to social unrest.

The arrest and imprisonment of Larkin the Dublin strike organiser, had the double effect of discrediting the Liberal Government and arousing unionists into renewing the fight with redoubled vigor. A few days after Larkin's imprisonment the rest of the shipping employees struck and demanded his immediate release. The port was practically closed and the local cattle sale had to be postponed. In England the miners and transport workers threatened to strike if Larkin was not released, and in Reading bye-election the Government candidate was badly beaten. In face of the gathering storm the Government had to give way and release Larkin, thus proving that the strongest Government has to give way when the workers unite against it.

Lord Denman, at a dinner given to the English Parliamentarians, appealed to them to suppress the reports appearing in the English press with reference to the Defence Act in Australia. The noble lord, true to his class interest, desires to suppress the truth.

A question asked in the Federal Parliament and the answer to it indicate that the Conscription Act is a failure and can-

not be enforced. The Minister was asked how many boys had been prosecuted for not registering, and he gave the number as being between three and four hundred. The answer shows that the defence authorities dare not enforce the Act. According to Mr. Knibb's year book there are 256,000 boys in the Commonwealth between 14 and 18 years of age, but the resignation falls short of that number by 60,000. There should, hence, have been 60,000 prosecutions instead of between three and four hundred.

Over £53,000 has been subscribed to the Dublin Strike Relief Fund.

Joe Cook recently referred to Australia as "the land of the open door." Joe's mind leaks like a sieve, or he would remember the White Australia laws and regulations, also the customs tariff.

Mr. McGowen, ex-Premier of New South Wales, says that Lloyd George told him when he was in England that the Australian Labour Party's legislation had made it much easier for him to pass similar acts in the House of Commons. Easier for Liberalism and the Labor Party is supposed to be fighting Liberalism.

Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, general president of the British National Seamen's Union, says that sailors and firemen strongly protested against Larkin's declaration that he was going to raise the fiery cross. "We are not," he said, "going to let Larkin dictate whether we shall strike or shall not strike." The old craft union leader does not like his peace to be disturbed.

Mr. Lloyd George told a women's suffrage deputation that their lawlessness was damaging their cause. "Two-thirds of the Liberals," he said, "were already in favour, and only a third needed to be converted." The deputation would probably go away fully determined to convert the other third by the same old methods.

Rifles are being poured into Belfast from Birmingham, England, and workers are being taught how to use them. Citizen army advocates ought to note how easy it is to get the worker to shoulder a gun to shoot his brother worker. Sir Edward Carson is a bounder who has no sympathy with labour ideals, and judging by the way he is getting orders for the Birmingham Small Arms firms, he, probably, has a fair number of shares in some of them; but he can run the workers into standing up to shoot and be shot at by simply appealing to their bigotry and fanaticism.

Jaures has set France in a roar. Recently the Minister for Justice addressed Parliament at great length on the dangers of Socialism. He inveighed strongly against the anti-militarist propaganda of Socialists and quoted from a number of speeches in support of his contention. When he concluded, Jaures, the Socialist representative, gravely moved that the Minister's speech be posted on all the Government bulletin boards throughout France in accordance with a custom of the capitalist majority. The government was in a panic because it dared not post up so much anti-militarist stuff as the Minister had quoted, and after lengthy consideration decided against posting the speech.

Laborite champions of Conscription frequently dilate on the democratic character of the system and point out how it brings all classes together, which, of course, is not true, and would be no good if it was. A poor man's son has to drill after a hard day's work. A rich man's son drills in a grammar school or college playground in the day time. The rich man's son does not drill with the poor man's son; he drills in college hours with the boys of his own class. If a poor man's son is fined he has to pay with money that is hard-earned. If the rich man's son by any chance happens to be fined, he can pay with money easily obtained by exploiting labor. If the poor man's son cannot pay he is jailed. The rich man's son can always pay and escape jail. The rich man's son can easily get a medical certificate of unfitness, but a medical examiner never sees an "unfit" amongst the boys of the poor.

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Capital can only increase when it is exchanged for labor, when it calls wage-labor into existence. Wage-labor can only be exchanged for capital by augmenting capital and strengthening the power whose slave it is. An increase of capital is therefore an increase of the proletariat—that is, of the laboring class.—Marx.

New Zealand Strike.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

For the Employers.

The Massey Government of New Zealand in its efforts to show itself a strong Government reached the limit of tyranny when it arrested Holland, Semple, Fraser, and Bailey. Its action was on a par with that of the British Government which arrested Dublin strike organiser Larkin and aroused such wide-spread indignation that it was soon glad to release him.

By such action the government has declared itself on the side of the Employers' Federation, and has arrogated to itself the right to use all the forces of the State in the employers' interests.

Under cover of a pretence of maintaining law and order—which were not in jeopardy—the residents of Wellington were sworn in as special constables, armed, and ordered to take sides with the employers against the striking workers. Not satisfied with this, the government organised a mounted force in the country and ordered it to march on Wellington on a strike-breaking expedition.

Through the action of the Massey Government Wellington became like a city under martial law, for mounted police appeared in the streets armed with swords and revolvers and fully prepared apparently to treat the workers of New Zealand as they would treat a foreign foe.

During the Waihi strike the Government pursued the same tactics, and on that occasion it succeeded in arousing widespread indignation and condemnation, and it did not kill the spirit of militant unionism even though it murdered unionist Evans.

With the experience of the strongest governments of the world before it, the Massey Government should know that the strike movement cannot be killed by the use of armed force. The action at Waihi, though it broke the strike and scattered the miners, widened the area of revolt, because every miner became an ardent propagandist. It did not kill the strike movement nor allay the struggle between Labor and the Employing class. Whether the government by a display of overwhelming force has the idea of frightening the strikers into submission or the deeper and more dastardly intention of slaughtering them it knows best, but whatever success it achieves by such methods can only be temporary. In the long run it must fail.

The government acting as the tool of the mine owners achieved a temporary success at Waihi, but it sent a wave of indignation over every part of the dominion and aroused every true unionist to hate and des-

pise it. Success at Waihi meant disaster elsewhere, and the present attempt to support the employing and financial interests by batons and bayonets will only add to the hatred of such methods. The attempt to overawe and intimidate has widened the combat and hastened the day when such methods must cease to be practised.

By arresting the editor of the workers' press and the prominent officials of the Federation of Labour, the Massey Government has taken a position which even the strong government of Great Britain could not maintain. Such an action will be sure to arouse every worker in New Zealand, and if the government persists in its attempts to prevent an open strike it will only succeed in driving the workers to adopt other tactics. Force and intimidation elsewhere have always failed, because open tyranny always begets secret reaction. Labour bludgeoned is driven back on itself, and the fires of revolt receive additional fuel. To prevent free speech and to interfere with the freedom of the press is but to screw down the social safety-valve to the exploding point. It will be more dangerous to the government than a hundred strikes. Repressive measures cannot succeed for long, for thought can neither be bludgeoned nor imprisoned. While the profit system and wage-slavery last men's thoughts will turn to freedom and revolt and they will struggle to be free.

Recent happenings in Johannesburg, Dublin, Colorado, and New Zealand show what the future methods of capitalism are to be. It has no intention to rely on reason and argument, it intends to shoot. While it makes a pretence of appealing to public opinion, it gets its gun ready. In answer to Labour's demand for decent conditions and wages, it says, "Well, if you don't like what you've got, here are bayonets and bullets for you." And before Labour is aware of what is happening the soldiers fire and Labour bites the dust.

There is no capitalist country on earth where the blood of Labour has not been spilled. In Russia, America, France, England, and even in New Zealand—"God's own country"—workers have been shot and clubbed to death in the name of law and order.

While such methods are adopted it is foolish to pretend that we enjoy self-government. Where capitalism rules there is no self-government. Capitalism rules despotically while it wears the mask of democracy. It hires those who make the laws and those who administer them. By billets it corrupts the ballot, and by corrupting the ballot Parliament is converted into a business office where interests receive first consideration.

TWO PENSIONERS.

The third Earl Nelson died some time ago in England at the age of 90. He was a grandson of Lord Nelson, who is remembered in connection with the sea fight at Trafalgar. By virtue of having had the original Lord Nelson as an ancestor, the third Earl, who succeeded the second Earl at the age of 12, enjoyed a pension of £5000 a year for life. Not having so hard a time as the average British workman, who generally dies at 30 or a little over, the Earl lived to be 90, so that for 78 years he enjoyed his pension of £5000 a year. The Earl was not distinguished in any other way, and presumably he lived as quietly and piously as the ordinary fat human parasite usually does. So far as we know he knew nothing and did nothing, so no more need to be said of him.

In a recent issue of a Melbourne daily, a biographical sketch was given of another old pensioner who was not an Earl. His name was Michael Alexander Carmichael, a veteran of 86 years, who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava 50 years ago. Carmichael once held the Crimean medal, also medals for Lucknow, Delhi, and Gwalia. He also won a sergeant's stripe for saving a colonel's life, and in other ways distinguished himself as a very good fighter for capitalism. This distinguished British soldier, not being an earl, or the grandson of one, had to meet the usual adversities which beset the declining years of ordinary workers, and he found his medals very handy in helping him to temporarily triumph over some of them. If he had had enough medals he could have gone to his uncle's pawnshop more often, but the supply gave out, and he found himself minus both cash and medals. It was here that the State came to the rescue and Carmichael was allotted the Commonwealth dole of 10s. a week.

Contrasting Earl Nelson's career with that of Carmichael, it does seem strange that the rewards were not different in each case, but capitalism is remarkable for just this peculiarity—it never rewards those who seem to serve it best. It has no time for common soldiers, sailors, or other workers once they are too old for further servitude.

Carmichael's career is typical of that of thousands of common soldiers, and the

wonder is that there are still thousands more ambitious and willing to share his fate and imitate his example. Carried away by Governor-Generals, Ministers and other squeaking windmills, who gabble about the glorious career of the soldier, thousands of young men rush into the ranks thinking that some day they are sure to be generals, with a huge pension as a reward for distinguished services. At the end of life they find, like Carmichael did, that "it was nothing to blow about."

MILITARIST INCONSISTENCY.

In an interview which the "Daily News" had with Norman Angell, that keen critic of militarists and militarism, commented on the celebration of the 100 years peace between England and America.

"In all these speeches," he said, "we hear a great deal about our common origin, language, tradition, and literature, the evident implication being that it is to these things that we owe the hundred years' Peace which is just concluding, and the prospect of perpetual Peace for the future. Whereas, of course, the only country with which the United States has had a serious quarrel is precisely the country in which it has all these things in common." Mr. Norman Angell adds the striking conclusion: "We are very rightly making great preparations for a colossal rejoicing over one hundred years of peace between England and America. Is it not time we began to think about the celebration of the one thousand years of Peace between England and Germany?"

SYDNEY SLUMS.

Sydney's Lord Mayor, Alderman Cocks, endeavours to parry every demand for the improvement or abolition of the slums of Sydney with the assertion that it is the slum dwellers who make the slums. The City Council recently abolished a large slum area in Chippendale, and erected more modern and cleanly workmen's dwellings in that quarter. The Lord Mayor has never ceased to bewail such a "mistake," and in reply to a deputation which waited upon him the other day, he gave vent to a characteristic piece of tommyrot about slum dwellers. He said: "Regarding the Chippendale area and its buildings, he believed that this was one of the greatest mistakes the council had ever made, for slums were caused as much by the habits of the people as by the type of buildings they lived in. In that connection he made bold to say that if the Town-hall were occupied by a certain class of individuals, the area would be a slum inside 12 months. The very people who ought to go out into the fresher air of the suburbs were those who could not be prevailed upon to leave the city area in any circumstances."

If the Lord Mayor has no slum property from which he draws rent, he may be able to understand the power of environment in time. If he has slum property, he will, of course, never understand, but will continue to the end as blind to facts as the average landlord always is. Nevertheless, we will try to explain to him that if the Town-hall was occupied by any class of individuals, who had to pay rent to another class who had the power to keep raising the rent and bring in fresh residents until the Town-hall was densely overcrowded; and if there was no possibility of going elsewhere without running into land sharks and rack-renters, the Town-hall would undoubtedly become a slum under those conditions; but who would be to blame—the rack-rented and overcrowded tenants, or the rack-renting landlords and our property laws? Men like the Lord Mayor—fat, ignorant, and prosperous swankers—can easily get out into the "fresher air of the suburbs," but the workers who are asked to pay £2 10/- a week for a slum house in Nithsdale-street have little chances of ever being able to satisfy the demands of the suburban land-shark.

"CHRISTIANITY AND THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT."

Rev. A. E. Gifford, Chairman of the South Australian Congregational Union, took as the topic for his recent presidential address, "Christianity and the Social Movement." To those who knew Mr. Gifford's advanced social outlook the address was what might have been expected. We give one paragraph only:—"They, as a nation, had educated and moralised the worker, and his first act was to challenge the social order. The faltering replies that were made to that challenge indicated an uneasy feeling that it was unanswerable. And that challenge was no longer a vague roar of pain. It was rational, detailed, and comprehensive. The educated manual labourer, for the most part, knew history and economics better than his employer. He was arraigning the wage system, which was the method of the commercial order; pro-

duction for profit, which was the method of industry; and private property, which was the material basis of the whole social fabric. He challenged the present social order in the name of justice, saying that the wealth of the world was in the hands of those who exploited it, not those who created it; that land which was necessary to life, was artificially kept from those who needed it and whom it needed. He challenged it as un-Christian, and showed lavish, wasteful wealth cheek by jowl with degrading poverty; freak dinners in the front street and little children dying for want of nourishment in the back alley. It was argued that men went to pieces morally because they could not find work, and that vast masses of the population, as the result of their social order, were forced into conditions that bred vice and disease. So ran the charge. He did not discuss it, he merely stated it, adding that before they indulged in either applause or denunciation it was their bounden duty to understand it."—"Federal Independent."

"AUTHORS OF REVOLUTIONS." Armament Manufacturers.

At Worcester, Massachusetts, Tuesday Nov. 18., a number of scientists, editors, diplomats, and educational officers, representing the Latin-American Republics, were holding a conference under the auspices of the Clark University and discussing South American problems.

Mr. David Monti, a Chilean editor, declared that the influence of European armament manufacturers tended to create revolutions throughout South America. Argentina and Chile, he said, were recently brought to the verge of war by a trivial incident fomented by European gunmakers. South America had more to fear from the European nations than from the United States.

MAGISTRATE AND ACCUSED.

During the hearing of a charge of embezzlement at the Burwood Police Court yesterday the accused came into conflict with the magistrate. The incident arose over a request by the accused that a certain witness should be instructed to remain in court pending the arrival of other witnesses, the ground for the request being "they will only get together."

The Magistrate (Mr. Maitland): Everybody is not a confounded scoundrel like you.

The Accused: I only want my dues. The Magistrate (sharply): Sit down at once. If you speak like that again I will deal with you for contempt of court.

The accused resumed his seat, and the incident closed.—"Sun," 14/11/13.

If the facts are as stated the magistrate should not be allowed to dispense that kind of justice any longer. The accused was well within his rights in making the request he did, and the magistrate in refusing it in the way he did showed himself to be more of a bully than a dispenser of justice.

THE INVENTOR AND THE WAR MONGER.

If Signor Ulivi, the Italian engineer who claims to have discovered the "F" rays, is telling the truth the days of battleships and explosives are numbered. Signor Ulivi claims to have exploded all the cartridges in a revolver placed 300 feet away, and gunpowder submerged 21 feet at a distance of eight miles. The "F" rays are "made up of electrical oscillations," and will, it is claimed, cause the explosion of any explosives at any distance. These claims seem hardly believable, but they are no more wonderful than many things that have astonished the last two or three generations. If they are true, no Dreadnought, Submarine, or submerged mine will be safe. Neither will loaded rifles or revolvers be good to carry, while ammunition stores and gunpowder factories will be forbidden in the interests of public safety.

The machine which is to put everything in the shape of armament—from the policeman's revolver to the dreadnought—out of use, is said to be light, portable, and easily fixed, so that, with it, the lone individual will be equal to an army. In fact, no army or navy will be safe after these machines are put on the market.

The influence of this invention on the conflict between capital and labor will be far reaching, for if the workers happen to get hold of such a machine during a strike, what use will galling guns, rifles, and revolvers be to the master-class? Troops, police, special constables, scabs and other tools of the capitalist class cannot be armed with explosive weapons because the machine will explode them before their owners are ready. Hitherto the inventor has been an invaluable assistant to the warmonger and the exploiter, but at last he seems about to lend his aid to those who are seeking to destroy their occupations.

When you have read this paper hand it to a friend.

Future Organisation.

Industrial v. Political Control.

Political Institutions not adapted to Industrial Administration.

"There is not a socialist in the world to-day who can indicate with any degree of clearness how we can bring about the co-operative commonwealth except along the lines suggested by industrial organization of the workers."

"Political institutions are not adapted to the administration of industry. Only industrial organizations are adapted to the administration of a co-operative commonwealth that we are working for. Only the industrial form of organization offers us even a theoretical constructive socialist programme. There is no constructive socialism except in the industrial field."

The above extract from the speech of a delegate to the National Convention of the Socialist Party, Delegate Sturton, Editor of the "Wage Slave," of Hancock, Michigan, so well embodies my ideas upon this matter that I have thought well to take them as a text for an article in explanation of the structural form of Socialist Society. In a previous chapter I have analysed the weakness of the craft or trade union form of organization alike as a weapon of defence against the capitalist class in the everyday conflicts on the economic field, and as a generator of class consciousness on the political field, and pointed out the greater effectiveness for both purposes of an industrial form of organization. In the present article I desire to show how they who are engaged in building up industrial organizations for the practical purposes of to-day are at the same time preparing the framework of the society of the future. It is the realisation of that fact that indeed marks the emergence of Socialism as a revolutionary force from the critical to the positive stage. Time was when Socialists, it asked how society would be organized under Socialism replied invariably, and a priori, that such things would be left to the future to decide. The fact was that they had not considered the matter, but the development of the Trust and Organised Capital in general, making imperative the Industrial Organizations of Labor on similar lines has provided us with an answer at once more complete to ourselves and more satisfying to our questioners.

Now to analyse briefly the logical consequences of the position embodied in the above quotation.

"Political institutions are not adapted to the administration of industry."

Here is a statement that no Socialist with a clear knowledge of the essentials of his doctrine can dispute. The political institutions of to-day are simply the coercive forces of capitalist society, they have grown up out of and are based upon territorial divisions of power in the hands of the ruling class in past ages, and were carried over into capitalist society to suit the needs of the capitalist class when that class overthrew the domination of its predecessors. The delegation of the function of government into the hands of representatives elected from certain districts, states, or territories represents no real natural division suited to the requirements of modern society but is a survival from a time when territorial influences were more potent in the world than industrial influences, and for that reason is totally unsuited to the needs of the new social order which must be based upon industry. The Socialist thinker when he paints the structural form of the new social order does not imagine an industrial system directed or ruled by a body of men or women elected from an indiscriminate mass of residents within given districts, said residents working at a heterogeneous collection of trades and industries. To give the ruling, controlling and directing of industry into the hands of such a body would be too utterly foolish. What the Socialist does realise is that under a Social Democratic form of Society the administration of affairs will be in the hands of representatives of the various industries of the nation; that the workers in the shops and factories will organise themselves into unions, each union comprising all the workers at a given industry, that said union will democratically control the workshop life of its own industry, electing all foremen, etc., and regulating the routine of labor in that industry in subordination to the needs of society in general, to the needs of its allied trades and to the department of industry to which it belongs. That representatives elected from these various departments of industry will meet and form the industrial administration or national government of the country. In short Social Democracy, as its name implies, is the application to industry, or to the Social life of the nation, of the fundamental principles of democracy. Such application will necessarily have to begin in the workshop, and proceed logically and consecutively upward through all the grades of industrial organization until it reaches the culminating point of national executive power and direction. In other words, Social Democracy must proceed from the bottom upward, whereas capitalist political society is organized from above downward; Social Democracy will be administered by a committee of experts elected from the industries and professions of the land;

capitalist society is governed by representatives elected from districts, and is based upon territorial division. The local and national governing or rather administrative bodies of Socialism will approach every question with impartial minds armed with the fullest expert knowledge born of experience; the governing bodies of capitalist society have to call in an expensive professional expert to instruct them on every technical question, and know that the impartiality of said expert varies with and depends upon the size of his fee.

It will be seen that this conception of Socialism destroys at one blow all the fears of a bureaucratic state, ruling and ordering the lives of every individual from above, and thus gives assurance that the social order of the future will be an extension of the freedom of the individual, and not a suppression of it. In short it blends the fullest democratic control with the most absolute expert supervision, something unthinkable of any society built upon the political state. To focus the idea properly in your mind you have but to realise how industry to-day transcends all limitations of territory and leaps across rivers, mountains, and continents, then you can understand how impossible it would be to apply to such far reaching intricate enterprises the principle of democratic control by the workers through the medium of political territorial divisions.

Under Socialism, states, territories, or provinces will exist only as geographical expressions, and have no existence as sources of governmental power, though they may be seats of administrative bodies.

Now having grasped the idea that the administrative force of the Socialist Republic of the future will function through unions industrially organized, that the principle of democratic control will operate through the workers correctly organized in such Industrial Unions, and that the political, territorial state of capitalist society will have no place or function under Socialism, you will at once grasp the full truth embodied in the words of this member of the Socialist Party whom I have just quoted, that "only the industrial form of organization offers us even a theoretical constructive Socialist program."—James Connolly.

BREAD-AND-DOG.

Margarine v. Butter.

Some amusement was caused in the Industrial Court during the Cost of Living Inquiry, by a discussion which sprang up about what people spread their bread with.

Somebody mentioned margarine, and the question was raised whether it was as good as butter. Mr. Justice Heydon who is making the inquiry, said that an agitation got up by the butter people against the coloring of margarine had helped to put it out of competition.

Mr. Connington (who is representing a number of unions), said it had been stated that dogs were used in the making of margarine. The statement was received with laughter.

"Dogs!" his Honor ejaculated.

Mr. Connington declared he very well remembered seeing the statement in the newspapers.

"That," said Mr. Rolin (who represents the Employers' Federation), laughing, "must have been spread by the butter interests."

His Honor said such statements might raise a prejudice against margarine, but it was hard to see how margarine would hurt people. (Laughter). In England it was made so well that the butter people were improving their methods in order to turn out better butter. How much did margarine cost as compared with butter?

Mr. Rolin: About half as much.

His Honor said that they were told that margarine was wholesome and palatable.

But butter-making drew the people up-country, and margarine-making drew it to the cities, and that was a matter worth considering.

Mr. Bayin (for the general public) read quotations from an authority on dietetics, which were in favor of margarine.

The barristers were emphatically in favor of margarine, not for themselves, but for the workers for whom butter is rapidly becoming a luxury rather than a common article of diet. What the bewigged gentry don't seem to realise is that if the workers did descend to margarine the exploiting fraternity would be the only people to benefit. Cheaper food for the workers invariably means lower wages for them and higher profits for their masters.

MAD KING OTTO.

Grazes on the Lawns.

Rumours are frequent all over Europe that the state of mind of King Otto, the Bavarian ruler, is past all hope.

It is said that he is imitating Nebuchadnezzar, and is eating the grass off the royal lawns. The alienists report that there is nothing for which the king has a continuing interest. He is as indifferent to the times of the day as he is to the seasons of the

Industrial Notes.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

Owing to the shortage of coal as a result of the strike, the train services of Wellington had to be curtailed last week.

Business in Auckland was practically at a standstill last week. Fourteen unions were involved and 7,500 men were idle. Yet the chief liar of the Union Company said the unions had not succeeded in holding up "business."

The strikers in Wellington and Auckland (New Zealand), showed their keen appreciation of the conduct of those crooks and crawlers who enrolled as special constables and did scab work for the employers.

The crew of the Northern unloaded the vessel at Lyttelton, while the police kept the strikers from speaking to them. The employers' motto—"don't let the truth be heard."

During a meeting of strikers and sympathisers in the Square at Wellington the mounted police made several charges in an attempt to break up the meeting.

In the melee in the Square one of the specials fell off his horse and broke his leg.

All the Wellington clubs and hotels were closed on the 19th.

Mysterious fires are frequent in buildings that are heavily insured, the strikers being blamed for starting them, though why they should desire to enrich the employers and property owners is not explained.

The men who stand charged with using seditious language—a mediaeval charge—were brought up on the 19th, and remanded to November 28th. Harry Holland vigorously protested against the magistrate's decision not to grant bail, and was removed from the court. If the magistrate is not a big shareholder in one of the companies which the strikers are fighting he is acting like one.

The Employers' Federation has taken advantage of the Arbitration Act to establish bogus trade unions. They will by this means capture the machinery of the Arbitration Courts.

Three thousand people assembled in the Square at Wellington to protest against the arrest of speakers on a charge of sedition. The meeting was broken up by mounted police who were vigorously hooted.

The specials rode into the crowd on the pavements. One horse fell on the pavement and rolled on its rider, who had to be removed to the hospital.

The Wellington Magistrate, when refusing bail to those charged with using seditious language, was told that bail had been allowed by an Auckland magistrate for a similar offence. He replied: "I have given my decision." Evidently he had different instructions to the Auckland magistrate.

All the rifles of the territorials have been called in during the strike, as also have the weapons used by the cadets. The Australian Labour Party should make a note of this when its press blathers about "our democratic defence system."

THE INDIAN STRIKERS.

A party of 1000 Indians from Elands-laagte Colliery, South Africa, marched to Ladysmith, and demanded the release of a number of their compatriots who had been arrested earlier in the day. The magistrate agreed to this, and while the released men were being conducted through the town, they broke the cordon of police and a free fight ensued.

The police were assailed with stones and sticks, and twenty were wounded. Carbineers and police had a stiff battle with the brown strikers and many of them were wounded.

The commandant was obliged to call off the native police, fearing that they would kill the Indians.

Later the Indians, armed with iron stanchions, assembled at an Indian temple in a threatening manner.

The Mayor called out the citizen volunteers, and served out arms and ammunition, and the strikers were forced to return to Elands-laagte.

Indians in Natal number 150,000, outnumbering the whites.

year, and he troubles himself as little about money as he does about time.

Excepting that he grazes pretty regularly, he takes nourishment very irregularly, and frequently flings the crockery and cutlery on the floor or at the heads of his entourage. He no longer sits respectfully at the table, but squats on the floor clutching the plate with his hands, and picking up his food with his fingers.

Opponents of Asiatics at Durban are hailing the riots as a long-awaited opportunity for furtherance of the ideal of a white South Africa.

THE DUBLIN STRIKE.

In consequence of Larkin's revelations, a searching inquiry is proceeding into the slum housing conditions in Dublin.

The Lord Mayor testified that there were 2,000 families each living in one room in the Mountjoy Ward, and 1,145 families living in two rooms for each family.

If 10,000 cottages were built he thinks it might be possible to squeeze out the owners of the worst of the tenements.

The inquiry so far has fully justified all that Larkin has said of the condition of the workers of Dublin.

Speaking at the Albert Hall, London, Larkin described Sir Edward Carson as "that cadaverous lawyer, who took sick at the psychological moment." He described the Irish press as "the most vicious, most intolerant, and most stupid the country was ever cursed with."

Considerable disorder prevailed while Larkin spoke, and free fights were frequent.

Five hundred students assembled outside the hall and created a tremendous uproar by yelling and singing. Fifty entered the hall and were turned out after a terrific struggle.

The London press says: "Whatever else Larkin may be, he is certainly a born orator."

The "Westminster Gazette" has urged the Irish National leaders to assist in a settlement of the Dublin strike. The "W.G." says: "The final settlement of the Home Rule movement is dependent upon the support of the working class of Britain, and it is obvious that if the workers here feel that they must choose between Labour and Home Rule, they will give Labour first place." The Labour question is above all.

Miss Asquith, daughter of the British Prime Minister, rejoiced at Larkin's release from prison because sedition was a rather mediaeval offence, especially as Sir Edward Carson's "law-abiding modern methods" had shorn it of all its glamour and lowered it to a state of "humdrum respectability." If Larkin didn't have "a friend at court" he seems to have had one in the Prime Minister's home.

The Unity Conference.

A conference was held at Queens Hall, Sydney, on November 18, by delegates from two Socialist parties, the S.L.P. and the A.S.P., in order to consider the question of uniting the two organisations. Members of both organisations were admitted, but discussion and voting was confined to the delegates.

The delegates were, from the S.L.P., J. O. Moroney, H. Ostler, and A. Edwards; from the A.S.P., J. W. Roche, L. Jones, and W. R. Winspear. L. Klausen of the S.L.P. was in the chair.

The chairman in opening the meeting said that the time might come when this meeting would be looked back upon as an historical event of importance, for the Socialists' movement in Australia.

Comrade Roche opened the negotiations. He said that the question of unity had been considered for a considerable time by members of the A.S.P. There had already been a couple of conferences between the parties. At the first conference the delegates could not agree on the question of supporting the I.W.W. organisations; but at a conference held this year the question was discussed again. Some difficulties were now out of the way. The A.S.P. had referred the question of endorsing the Detroit I.W.W. to its Branches. Sydney, Leichhardt, Balmain, Newtown, Melbourne, Pr. Pirie branches had now endorsed the Detroit I.W.W., Brisbane, the Barrier, and Ipswich were not prepared to endorse either I.W.W. Perth had decided to leave the question over for three months. This showed that by majority rule the two organisations were now agreed as regards their attitude towards the Detroit I.W.W. The A.S.P. wished to see all the genuine Socialist forces of Australia united into one solid organisation. Anything agreed to would be referred to both parties for endorsement.

J. O. Moroney next spoke. He agreed with what the first speaker had said. To bring all Socialists together was desirable, and the only question before them was: Could this be done on a sound and strong basis without confusion or compromise, and without sacrificing principles? The S.L.P. considered that it was correct in its principles, and had never swerved from them.

The S.L.P. is the oldest organisation. It was founded in 1887 under the name of "The Australian Socialist League." About 1899 they changed the name to "The Socialist Labor Party." The S.L.P. has not stagnated. Our tactics are in line with the development of the capitalist system. I cannot refrain

from mentioning that about seven years ago a new and disturbing force came into being. However, later developments have cleared the ground. We, as a party say, that political action alone will not give justice to the workers. We claim that industrial organisation on the basis of the Detroit I.W.W. is of the right kind. Until the workers are organised on that basis it will be necessary to have a political party in the field.

L. Jones now moved: "That in the opinion of this meeting, the time has now arrived when in the interests of the working class, and the two parties representing the A.S.P. and the S.L.P., should unite on the principles of Marxian scientific socialism, in the recognition and the endorsement of the preamble of the I.W.W., as drawn up by the Chicago Conference of 1905." It had pained him much to see the Socialist movement in Australia split into two sections. There would have been no such split if they had differed in principles. As it was, the only excuse was some sentimentalism on both sides, but surely that could be got over.

H. Ostler seconded the motion. Still, he would like to point out that in the past there had been essential differences between the different Socialist parties and clubs. But now members of the A.S.P. and the S.L.P. recognised that if they remained in two parties, they would be placing themselves in a false position.

The resolution was then put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

J. O. Moroney informed the Conference that he had been instructed to move: "That in the event of unity being brought about, the name of the united party be 'The United Socialist Labor Party of Australia.'" In the discussion which followed, the S.L.P. delegates contended that the Marxian theory distinctly recognised labor as the chief factor in the economic system. The S.L.P. had nothing to be ashamed of for using the word "labor," and it would keep them in line with the British and American parties.

The A.S.P. delegates opposed the motion. They did not think it would be acceptable to members of the A.S.P., and should prefer to get a new name altogether. The name of labor had been stigmatised and degraded in Australia. They agreed with the S.L.P. that the word "Socialist" had also been traded on in other parts of the world, but not in Australia.

The voting was, for the resolution, Moroney, Ostler, and Edwards; against, Roche, Jones, and Winspear.

A deadlock thus arisen, Roche moved:

"That the matter of the name be deferred to future conference." This was carried.

It was decided to call a further conference after the State elections, and after the branches of the two parties had been communicated with.

After the conference had closed the following motions were carried unanimously by delegates and audience:—

"That this meeting of Socialists, assembled for the purpose of bringing about unity, expresses its condemnation of the brutal actions of the New Zealand Government in bludgeoning workers into submission and jailing strike leaders. We further condemn the disgraceful manifesto issued by the United Labor Party."

"That this meeting of Australian Socialists places on record its sympathy with James Larkin and the Irish workers in the splendid fight for their rights against the capitalist class in Dublin, and condemns the action of the British authorities in suppressing free speech, and jailing and bludgeoning the working class."

THE "INTERNATIONAL" POSTBAG.

THE MILK SUPPLY. (To the Editor.)

In this week's "I.S." there is a paragraph about milk adulteration. The law is mighty particular about a little drop of water in the milk, but not so of cleanliness.

On three dairies round Sydney I've seen the men wash their feet and clothes in the milk buckets, and did not rinse or scald them out afterwards, either. As I was milking a cow two inspectors came there at the time, and condemned the cow. Next day the animal was killed in the hayshed, and it was cooked for us. I told some of the men that I did not intend to eat any of it. I noticed the foreman ate mutton. Two other animals were killed on the premises. The local butcher got the work.

One man got, what some people might call "the bad disorder." Just before milking time he was in the habit of doctoring himself up. He would then go straight to the dairy and milk cows and not trouble himself about washing his hands before he started milking. He would only laugh or sneer when told about it by the men. This man believes in the Bible, and never knew anybody who didn't. The Union is trying to get the award rates, so that the employees would be able to live off the premises of a dairy. It would do away with some of the evils stated above. When delivering milk, the customers have told me that the doctor ordered them to drink plenty of milk; or, "leave a quart extra, please, milkman, as the baby can do with more now." If the people only knew the filth that milk goes through, many of the dairies would soon

have to close up (if the milk strainer could only speak). I am inclined to think that under Socialism milking cows will be done away with. Substitutes for cow-products would soon be found. I have not tried to write this for publication, as I know that I can't put sentences together. When a boy, I was sent to work on a dairy farm at 2/6 a week, and followed that game up until lately.

Yours truly,

F. M.

HERBERT WILKES DEAD. (To the Editor.)

Perth, Oct. 10, 1913.

Dear Sir,—I have just learned that our most valued comrade, Herbert Wilkes, has passed the last mile of life (August 25, 1913). As a friend and comrade, I would like to pay a tribute to his memory through the columns of your paper.

He and three friends came to West Australia intending to go on the land, but circumstances compelled his three friends to return to England. He was an artist by nature and calling being a photo. retoucher, all the small amount of work done in Perth in that profession being done by women. He found it impossible to get employment, and after months of worry and privation he returned to the home land (though he loved our sunny skies and would fain have stayed) was only home a short month when he passed on to the great unknown.

He was too finely organised for the battle for existence. Under Socialism he would have been a most valuable asset to the community, but, under the cursed capitalistic system such as he are trampled under foot in the awful race for wealth on the part of the owning class, and a living wage for the producing class.

He was a most proficient Marxian scholar, his talks were always an education, so clear and concise. He never wavered from his principles, though they often cost him the means of livelihood. Was greatly missed from this party, but knowing our loss was other's gain, we felt reconciled in a measure. Personally being a learner, I shall ever feel the loss of a teacher and friend. How many brave hearts are to be crushed by the iron heel of capitalism before the people rise and demand justice?

The only satisfaction I have is that we did what we could for him, and tried to cheer his hard lot.

Yours for the Revolution,
Comrade ANNIE WESTBROOK.

OUT OF THE BASTILE.

South Brisbane,
Nov. 5, 1913.

Dear Comrade:—

I have just come out of H.M. Basture, Bogga-road Jail, where I was obliged to pick hominy and be on "Hard Labor" for holding a meeting without lawful authority, the charge being holding a Socialist meeting without first obtaining from the Tzar of Brisbane permission so to do.

This my, no less volens, month's spell will clearly demonstrate to my fellow countrymen that Queensland is a free country indeed and that Russian Socialists can just as easily be imprisoned here in glorious Australia, the so-called democratic one, as they could be in the country of Cossacks and blood.

Whilst in the Queensland Siberian jail, Bogga-road, I got a great deal of information in various ways, and shall be able to send the Russian Socialist paper a sensational article which will open the eyes of certain Russian Liberal democrats.

The open-handed Superintendent of the Brisbane-bastle, Captain A. Parsons, gave me the sum of 1/6 as a month's gratuity, which I immediately applied to a good purpose, namely, to aid the Dublin Strikers' Fund.

I may say that the British tyrants—the "screws"—of the jail treat the free-speakers just as harshly as the Russian Bashi-Bazooks treat their victims. Whilst in that free boarding house I was starved, and lost 10 lbs. Nevertheless, I am feeling fit and well, and intend to maintain my principles, thought I have to go to the hominy house again.

I am forwarding, herewith, a note from Comrade Gordon Brown in reference to the first Bogga-road Branch meeting.

Yours for Revolt.

JOHN GRAY.

Bogga-road Jail,
Brisbane.

Dear Comrade:—

The Bogga-road Branch held their first meeting yesterday, November 12. Several resolutions were passed, the principal one being that we have sugar and milk with our hominy. It was also agreed that a general strike take place as soon as possible. We are sorry to state that we shall shortly lose our chief propagandist, John Gray. He is to be discharged to-morrow. Mandeno is chewing a bit of stolen toast as I write. Excuse scribble as I am busy watching "screws." Reith is in the cook-house and is getting fat. Henry is wood-cutting, and Rudolph is painting.

Yours in "Quod,"

GORDON BROWN,
No. 13.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective.—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange.
General Secretary: J. W. ROCHE,
Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

The Ad. Council will meet on Nov. 29. all branches are urged to send delegates.

J. W. ROCHE,
General Secretary,
115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

The Political Battle.

The Australasian Socialist Party candidates are doing splendid educational work in the electorates they are contesting.

They are putting the real issue—Socialism versus Capitalism—before the workers, and as a result thousands of workers are getting a better knowledge of Socialism.

Both Liberal and Laborite politicians are being unmasked and shown to be the kept agents of Capitalism, and the workers are beginning to recognise that both the old parties stand for profit-hunting and wage-slavery.

Both Liberal and Labor candidates are having rowdy meetings, while the Socialists are receiving a good hearing.

F. J. Riley, A.S.P. candidate for Darling Harbour, has been having splendid meetings, and though he has severely criticised the old parties he has been carefully listened to. The Labor and Liberal hacks will soon be bundled out of this constituency.

J. Brice, has been making the pace warm in Balmain, where he and others have been holding fine meetings nearly every night, and also midday meetings at some of the big factories and dockyards. Brice's campaign will give Socialism a big impetus in Balmain.

J. W. Roche has been holding fair meetings in King, where he has J. J. Morrish and Mr. Manning as opponents. This seat was won by Morrish at the elections three years ago and is supposed to be a Labor stronghold now. Judging by the way Morrish's constituents are hearing the Socialist arguments, that gentleman will not hold the seat very long.

In Leichhardt, J. Kilburn is laying the foundation for a strong opposition to the old parties. Kilburn is proving himself a splendid fighter for Socialism, and is making hosts of converts by his sterling advocacy of the real goods.

In Newtown, Luke Jones is holding great meetings, and making good headway. Newtown is a Labor seat, but the electors are listening to Jones with an interest which bodes no good for the old party fakirs. The Newtown branch of the A.S.P. is working strenuously in support of the Socialist candidate who is putting the Socialist position before the workers with his usual clearness and force.

When the numbers go up they will perhaps surprise some of job-hunting jawsmiths of the P. L. L.

The A. S. P. candidates are all good two-handed fighters who hit capitalism in any vulnerable spot they can.

They don't believe in tying their political hand behind their back when they enter the ring against Capitalism. They believe in having both their industrial and political hands free in the fight for working class emancipation.

They are not out to reform Capitalism, but to abolish it. They don't stand for more wages or "progressive" legislation, but for the abolition of wage-slavery.

They are not out with a programme of palliatives, but are out to show the futility of all attempts to palliate the evils of the present system.

Every vote cast for the A.S.P. candidates will be a protest against wage-slavery, and a blow struck at the Capitalist system.

A.S.P. Candidates.

Darling Harbour, F. J. RILEY,
King, J. W. ROCHE,
Balmain, J. BRICE,
Newtown, L. JONES,
Leichhardt, J. KILBURN.

Received for election campaign—Previously acknowledged, £3 14s. 9d., Received International Socialist Club, £10.
Total, £13 14s. 9d.

MONISM.

Mr. Frank Sutherland has forwarded us another hundred copies of Prof. Oswald's "Monism as the Goal of Civilisation," for which we tender him our heartiest thanks. These are being sold at 3d. per copy, the total proceeds going to the Press Fund.

Election Rallies.

Election Rallies will be held as follows:

Nov. 27, King, Riley, Brice, Roche.
" 28, Darling Harbour, Jones, Kilburn, Riley.

Local Committee to arrange meeting places.

SYDNEY.

Meetings have been held during the week by both the candidates of this branch. Comrade Roche has held several successful meetings in the King electorate, and Comrade Riley has attracted attention to the cause of Socialism throughout the electorate of Darling Harbour. It was the intention that Comrade Rutherford should have contested the Belmore seat, but he committed the mistake of going to the wrong office with his nomination paper, and the result was that he was too late with his nomination. He finds consolation in the fact that it is more important to spread the doctrines of Socialism than to contest seats.

Successful meetings were held on Sunday. Rutherford and Jones spoke in the Domain. Riley held a successful meeting in Park-street in the evening, while Roche and Slade spoke in Market-street.

Members are reminded that they should pay their contributions before they are three months in arrears. If they are more than three months in arrears, they are unfavourable, and at the end of the fourth month they cease to be members. The secretary will be at 115 Goulburn-street, Tuesdays 7 p.m., and Saturdays 4 p.m.
H. CHRISTOPHERSON, Secretary.

SOCIAL.

On Saturday, Nov. 22, the I. S. Liedertafel held a highly successful Social at the Redfern Town Hall in aid of the A.S.P. funds. There was a large attendance of comrades and friends and dancing was kept up till midnight.

PRESS AND MAINTENANCE FUND.

Already Acknowledged, £73 15s. 2d.
Mr. and Mrs. Needham, Holart, 10s., Collected at Club Social, 8s. 2d.
Total, £74 13s. 4d.

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J. R. WILSON, Secy.

Sydney Branch,

Australasian Socialist Party.

Meetings of the above branch are held at Queen's Hall every alternate Tuesday, at 7.45 p.m.

H. CHRISTOPHERSON,

Secretary.

115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

A.S.P.

Sulphide Street, Broken Hill.

Lectures held every Sunday evening. The "International Socialist" and Socialist Magazines, Books, and Pamphlets on sale.

WANTED, SUB-GETTERS. There are still a number of Sub-Getters wanted to push the

A SIDE LINE.—Uncommercial travellers wanting a side line for country towns should send 8d for a bundle of "The International."

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